ADVISES REVERSAL OF ZIONIST POLICY

Jewish Statehood Put It Before Haven for Displaced

Sulzberger Says Advocates of

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 26

-Arthur Hays Sulzberger, pub-

lisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES,

called tonight for a reversal of the

Zionist policy that puts statehood first and refuge for Europe's displaced Jews last, declaring that both aims have thus been jeopardized.

"It is unfair to carry on this political controversy at the expense of the miserable tenants of the D.P. Camps," Mr. Sulzberger emphasized. "Nor will the philosophical and political ideal of Jews

ish statehood die by reason of delay if it deserves to live; but
refugees will die if humanity too
long delays their rescue."

Mr. Sulzberger spoke at a dinner
meeting at Read House which
marked the close of a two-day celebration of the eightieth anniversary of Mizpah Congregation. Mrs.
Sulzberger's paternal grandfather,
Julius Ochs, was one of the founders of the Congregation and served
as its lay Rabbi about ten years.
Her father, Adolph S. Ochs, late
publisher of THE TIMES, was the
donor of its synagogue, a memo-

The Rev. Dr. John Paul Pack, pastor of the First Christian Church of Chattanooga and chairman of the Chattanooga Chapter of the National Conference of Christins and Jews, brought greetings from his church and the Conference. Rabbi Abraham Feinstein, rabbi of the Congregation, presided. Maurice Poss, president of the Mizpah Congregation, presided as toastmaster.

Mr. Sulzberger was introduced by Harry Wise Sr., a brother of the late Mrs. Adolph S. Ochs.

Washington Letter Quoted

desperate situation of the displaced persons, Jewish and non-Jewish, whom he saw at first hand and "whose plight would move the

hearts of men of stone," Mr. Sulzberger quoted from the famous

letter of General Washington on "toleration" addressed to the He-

Prefacing his remarks on the

rial to his parents, Julius and

Bertha Ochs.

brewCongregation of Newport, R. I., at a time when two of Mr. Sulzberger's forbears were Warden and Rabbi of the Congregation.

Mr. Sulzberger said that General

Washington's ideal of rights being enjoyed as "rights" and not as "the indulgence of others," in which Government gave to persecution no sanction, and in which

government claimed only the de-

meanor of good citizens, "had worked well for us as citizens of

the United States." But when ap-

plied to conditions confronting the world today, he added, it appeared an ideal "which, to many now, seems remote and unattainable."

Declaring that the "particular racial absurdities of the Nazis" have not been banished with victory but paradoxically "have given rise to other ridiculous racial myths," Mr. Sulzberger said.

"I fear that there are places in Europe in which no sensitive Jew of this generation can live content. In my judgment, it will not be possible for them to readjust psychologically to environments polluted

by so many crimes, or to former neighbors corrupted as the wit-

Plight of Jewish Refugee

of the Jewish refugee, the worst

sufferer as a group but a minor percentage among displaced persons, Mr. Sulzberger said he got

Addressing himself to the plight

nesses of so many wrongs."

from Philip S. Bernstein of Rochester, adviser on Jewish affairs to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, an over-all total estimate of between 300,000 and 350,000.

With most of them desirous of going to Palestine, Mr. Sulzberger declared that the entry of even the maximum figure would not find the Arabs outvoted and that Arab objections might have been removed with an assurance of sovereignty,

But the clamor for statehood,

Mr. Sulzberger asserted, "intro-

duced an insoluble political ele-

ment into a manageable, social and economic problem."

ing," he added, "that the unfortunate Jews of Europe's D.P. camps are helpless hostages for whom statehood has been made the only

"I cannot rid myself of the feel-

"I acknowledge," he continued,
"that those who view Jews as a
race instead of as a faith, and a
faith only, as I do, have reasons
for national aspirations which I do
not share.

"I acknowledge that those to
whom a Jewish state has been a
life-long goal can be expected to
pursue it even when the costs are
high, but it seems to me that the

costs of statehood today in terms

of human suffering are greater than people can be asked to bear."

Views of Arabs Cited

countless Arabs "who would admit that there is room at the moment

in Palestine for 350,000 Jewish ref-

ugees, but not room for a Jewish state."

Mr. Sulzberger said he was opposed to political Zionism not sole-

ly because of the fate of Jewish

refugees but because he disliked the "coercive methods" of Zionists

in this country who use economic means to silence those with differ-

"We in the United States should

open our doors to persons of all

mitting that the Jews of Europe

have suffered beyond expression, why in God's name should the fate

of all these unhappy people be subordinated to the single cry of state-

Mr. Sulzberger closed with a

There were, Mr. Sulzberger said,

acceptable ransom."

faiths and creeds. France seeks new citizens and they are at her door clamoring for entry. England, historic refuge for oppressed nationals, can take its share. Ad-

tribute to Adolph S. Ochs, who, he said, "contributed more than any man I know to molding into a responsible press the free press granted in the First Amendment of our Constitution."

The New York Times

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hood?"